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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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## SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Burma/China (Taiwan)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1
SUBJECT	Chinese Nationalist Forces in Burma	DATE DISTR.	19 August 1953	
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF PAGES	1	
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SOURCE:

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1. Since their entry into Burma, the Chinese Nationalists have obtained food from villages in the territory they controlled. On 1 March 1953, all villages claiming they were unable to supply food to the Chinese Nationalists were ordered to supply men. In the Mong Pu-awn (N 21-11, E 99-04)-Mong Pu Long sector, many Lahu have volunteered to serve with the Chinese Nationalists. The villagers of Nawng Fuk, however, under the leadership of KYA HTI, went to the Burmese and asked for arms. They set up an ambush and killed two Chinese. Their village was then burned by the Chinese Nationalists.
2. Lul Shans from the Sip Song Panna area are used as intelligence agents by the Chinese Nationalists and are sent regularly as far north at Ch'eli (N 21-58, E 100-50). On 22 May, a Lahu informer who had been to Ch'eli reported that the main headquarters of the Thai Autonomous State had been moved from Keng Tawng and was now at Ch'eli. He said that the Chinese Communists have about 1,000 troops at Ch'eli, another force of regimental strength at Ta Law,<sup>1</sup> and a force at the Mong Long ferry near Fohai (N 21-50, E 100-26).
3. The Chinese Nationalists apparently have no plans to cooperate with any decisions made in the four-power meetings at Bangkok. With more and more of the indigenous groups joining their ranks, it is becoming less likely that they will break up. Many consider Burma their homeland.

1.  Comment. Ta Law is on the north bank of the Nam Lam River which forms the boundary between Kengtung and Yunnan at Mongma (N 21-35, E 99-55).

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